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in several of the leading agricultural colleges. The need for advanced systematic courses in agricultural sciences is therefore largely provided for; however, there is need for an institution such as the graduate school of agriculture which furnishes short, many-sided confidential attacks upon fundamental and special problems of agriculture by the leading specialists both in the United States and abroad.

The school is in session for four weeks; during that time courses are given on various phases of advanced agricultural science, agricultural economics, and rural sociology. Each course consists of 20 lectures and 20 seminars. Each course is usually divided into four distinct parts given in the four different weeks of the school and each by a specialist in his subject. Many prominent and learned men have been members of the faculties: Zuntz, Hall, von Tschermak, Ewart, Russell, Marshall and Darbishire, from European countries, have been on faculties in past years; Mendel, McDougal, Castle, Duggar, Kiddle, Sherman, Carver, East and Harris, from institutions not primarily agricultural in purpose, have been included also. In addition to these, nearly all of the men in agricultural colleges in the United States known as specialists on various phases of agricultural work have taken part.

The graduate school brings together at each session from 100 to 200 men and women from the faculties of the agricultural colleges, from experiment stations, and agricultural and rural workers of various kind, for four weeks of very serious discussion with each other and with the special lecturers on problems connected with advanced work in agriculture. It has proved to be a valuable institution for exchange of advanced thought in these fields, and will probably hold its place for many years to come in spite of the addition of systematic agricultural graduate courses in regular institutions.

The graduate school is under the immediate charge of the committee on graduate study of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Dr. A. C. True, director of the states relations service of the U. S. department of agriculture, has acted as dean since its establishment. The first session was held at the Ohio State University in 1902; other sessions have been held at the University of Illinois (1906), Cornell University (1908), Iowa State College (1910), Michigan Agricultural College (1912), University of Missouri (1914). The seventh session will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College from July 3 to 28, 1916. The three courses to be emphasized are:

- (1) Factors of growth of plants and animals;
- (2) Fundamental problems of intensive agriculture, including agronomy, horticulture, and dairy husbandry;
- (3) Agricultural economics and rural sociology.

This latter course is to be especially emphasized; in addition to the courses given in the graduate school are others given in the regular summer school conducted by the college.

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Look at tongue! Move poisons from liver and bowels at once.

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign his little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once.

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Keep it handy in your home. A little given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs" then look and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup company."

Irregular bowel movements lead to chronic constipation and a constipated habit fills the system with impurities. HERBINE is a great bowel regulator. It purifies the system, vitalizes the blood and puts the digestive organs in fine vigorous condition. Price 50c. Sold by Bomar Drug Co.



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INDUSTRIAL IRELAND AFFECTED BY THE WAR

Dublin, Nov. 13.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Among benevolent activities in Ireland durably affected by the war is the work of the congested districts board. Established by Arthur Balfour when chief secretary for Ireland a quarter of a century ago, it has been fostered by all subsequent governments and has done a vast amount of useful service in improving the condition of the people of the west. The peculiarity of these poverty-stricken communities is that the country is greatly over-populated where the land is rocky, bad and unproductive, and much under-populated in the immediate neighborhood where there are great tracts of grazing land.

The board has power to buy land whether tenanted or untenanted and to distribute it in allotments to the people. They can acquire this land compulsorily where necessary, and under these powers have, after a long fight, succeeded in expropriating the Marquis of Clanricarde whose estate near Loughrea was for a generation one of the hottest of storm centers in the land war. Within the past five years they have bought 672 estates of 1,660,783 acres at a total price of over \$10,000,000, and there is a great deal more land that they might usefully buy and resettle. By direction of the treasury, in consequence of the war, these purchases have now been suspended. They may continue with what money they have but are restrained from any further undertakings until the war is over, and possibly for long afterwards. This interruption of a valuable and vital work for the benefit of the poorest part of the Irish people is much regretted, but seems to be regarded as inevitable in the financial circumstances of the time.

The board, besides its agricultural work, does a great deal for the promotion of cottage industries. This, too, has been seriously hit by the war. Last year attention was called to a falling off in the earnings of the board's lace and crochet classes, due partly to the competition of Austria, which had started to make "Irish lace," and partly to the dullness of the American market. The outbreak of the war led to economies in dress, lace was a luxury banned by savings committees, and the workers of the west suffered by it. The earnings of the lace makers which had been close to thirty thousand pounds (\$150,000) a year, fell to eleven thousand. Thirty-three lace classes had to be closed down and the earnings of the women employed came to an end. A few of them have fortunately been able to obtain employment as knitters for the war office. In some districts, the amount earned by the women had exceeded the total rent roll, and out of their savings, it was possible, in numerous instances, to buy stock for the land and provide capital to improve permanently the condition of these little farms, as well as to secure a fuller supply of milk for the children. The board is doing its best to furnish other revenues of employment, but so far their efforts are merely experimental. These bleak western coasts are, as the inhabitants call them, the last land in Europe and the nearest parishes to America, but the world war has found them out.

Industrial Ireland will suffer a serious war loss in the tobacco trade, not great, perhaps, in financial amount, but important as affecting a very hopeful future prospect. The country is particularly well suited for growing tobacco. Some years ago it was permitted by the government which had formerly forbidden it. Experiments were made under government auspices and growers were encouraged to put their capital into tobacco crops. Successful crops were grown notably in Meath, Wexford and Louth. Irish tobacco had passed beyond the stage of experiment, and had outlived the wit of the comic papers. Pipe tobacco, as well as cigars and cigarettes grown in Ireland, found a good sale, but it is now declared that the taxes in the new budget will annihilate the industry and deprive the workers of a source of profitable employment on the land.



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Anita Stewart has become so imbued with the spirit of "The Goddess" that she is enveloped in an atmosphere of such divine beauty and inspiration, that to gaze on her is to be lifted and completely changed yourself.

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